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A range extension for the Caatinga Black-tyrant, *Knipolegus franciscanus* (Tyrannidae), a rare Brazilian endemic

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The Caatinga Black-tyrant *Knipolegus franciscanus* is probably the least known member of the genus *Knipolegus*. Silva & Oren (1992) were the first to recognize it as a valid species. The species is known from the following localities: in the state of Minas Gerais, Pirapora (17°20'S, 44°56'W) (Pinto, 1944), Januária (15°29'S, 44°21'W) (Snethlage, 1928, as "Brejo Januária"; Willis & Oniki, 1991, Mattos *et al.* 1991), Itacarambi (15°06'S, 44°05'W) (Mattos *et al.* 1991, Silva & Oren, 1992), Montalvânia (14°25'S, 44°21'W) (Mattos *et al.* 1991) and Manga (14°45'S, 43°55'W) (Mattos *et al.* 1991); in the state of Goiás, Iaciara (14°05'S, 46°37'W) (Silva & Oren, 1992) and "Serra Geral" (Silva & Oren, 1992, an imprecise locality); in the state of Bahia, the only published record was from Bom Jesus da Lapa (13°15'S, 43°25'W), the type locality (Snethlage, 1928, as "Lapa do Bom Jesus"). An additional record from Minas Gerais is at Curral de Pedras, on the rio Jequitaiá banks, municipality of Jequitaiá (17°15'S, 44°28'W), where M. Raposo (pers. comm.) collected five specimens (deposited in the Museu Nacional de Rio de Janeiro) in November 1995.

On 6 January 1997 a female was seen in a "lajeiro" (a rocky outcrop) in the caatinga vegetation, close to the village of São Tomé, municipality of Campo Formoso, Bahia (10°36'S, 40°56'W), elevation c. 540 m. Typical colour markings observed were the black tail, the

dark grey striped underparts and flanks, and the red iris. The bird was perched in a dry shrub; foraging manoeuvres observed were aerial hawking and the sally-glean. The typical raising and lowering of the tail, mentioned by Willis & Oniki (1991) and Silva & Oren (1992), was also observed. This record extends the known range of this species c. 440 km northeast from the nearest known locality, Bom Jesus da Lapa.

Silva & Oren (1992) considered *K. franciscanus* as an inhabitant of the deciduous dry forests. This contrasts with the present record: at São Tomé, the species was observed in a rocky outcrop (similar to the observation of Willis & Oniki [1991] at Januária), in a dense, well preserved, shrubby caatinga ("caatinga densa arbustiva", *sensu* Hueck, 1972). São Tomé is situated in the core of the caatinga region; no deciduous dry forests occur at this locality, or close to it (Gonçalves & Orlandi, 1983). It must be pointed out, however, that the key habitat for the species appears to be rocky outcrops. In addition to the new record herein present and that of Willis & Oniki (1991), Guy Kirwan (in litt.) and Marcos Raposo (pers. comm.) found this bird in this type of environment, respectively in the region between Itacarambi and Manga and at Jequitaí. Moreover, all known records of the species come from regions with limestone rocky outcrops. The caatinga region of northeastern Brazil, one of the poorest known ornithologically in South America, clearly warrants further ornithological exploration.

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